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THE AMERICAN M^cALL RECORD

Devoted to the
interests of
La Mission Populaire
Évangélique de France

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THE AMERICAN McALL RECORD

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VOLUME XXXXIV

MARCH, 1926

NUMBER 2

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

of the

AMERICAN McALL ASSOCIATION

will be held in the

MUNN AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Corner Munn Avenue and Main Street, East Orange

Wednesday and Thursday

May 12th and 13th

Chairman of Hospitality

MRS. H. H. HOLDING

18 South Munn Avenue

East Orange, New Jersey

Convention Theme

"Lengthening and Strengthening"

At the popular meeting on Wednesday evening
the speaker will be

REV. GEORGE BARTON CUTTEN, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D.

President of Colgate University

American friends of the McAll Mission who are to be in Paris during the coming summer are reminded that, in the vestibules of the Pro-Cathedral and of the American Church in rue de Berri, they will always find literature relative to the work of the Mission, including the addresses of its more prominent establishments. Such friends are asked to note that, in telephoning to the Mission's headquarters, they should look for the French name of the organization, that is, *La Mission Populaire Evangélique de France*. *Roquette 38-70* is the number to be called. The back cover of the RECORD is a complete guide.

The relation between the American Church, in rue de Berri, and the *Mission Populaire* has been so intimate for so long, it should be of interest to many readers of the RECORD to know that the project for a new church building is now assured of success.

Dr. Cochran, the pastor, spent six weeks in midwinter in this country and on leaving for home announced that the new lot on the *Quai d'Orsay* had been bought and paid for and that the total gifts had come so near to the sum required that ground would probably be broken this spring.

The new building will be a thoroughly modern one, including a splendid parish house with all that that term signifies in the way of social, educational and religious work and an apartment for the minister's family.

The architect, Carol Greenough, is an associate of Mr. Whitney Warren, and has already made a great name for himself in connection with the new Louvain Library.

"I cannot praise too much," writes Pastor Lorriaux, "the devotion of my co-workers nor their ingenuity in devising from week to week new ways of reaching the people who come to Pierre Levée. A veteran evangelist said recently: 'The formula of evangelization has never been found.' I do not believe that such a formula will ever spring complete from any human brain, but that it must be slowly developed by the daily acts of Jesus' disciples."

Nine catechumens have united with the Pierre Levée Church and the class in religious instruction numbers eight students. The church continues to grow, the present membership being one hundred. Though all of these are people of moderate means, they are learning the meaning of giving, both for the support of the work itself and for outside causes. On Golden Rule Sunday, for example, 154 francs were raised for the Armenians, the Girls' Christian Endeavor Society contributing the same amount. Another offering was donated to the Blue Cross. After a sermon from the text, "That which I have give I unto thee," an anonymous gift of one hundred francs was received. This turned out to have been given by a poor young woman from her first savings.

The "co-operative" experiment has proved a godsend to the "mothers" who attend the Tuesday afternoon meetings. The sales of tea, coffee, chocolate and jams have amounted to 18,000 francs, the prices being much lower than those in the regular stores.

The Paris Committee has found it necessary to install a woman evangelist at Nemours. For two months last summer Mme Cooreman, who, it will be remembered, filled her husband's place in the *Foyer* during the war, having brought from Bicêtre a group of children to pass their holidays at Nemours, resumed her former task of directing the Bible Schools and visiting among the people.

Since last October Mme Perrot has been assigned to this work, organizing all sorts of schemes for developing the life of the *Foyer*. Pastor Liotard continues to come regularly from Fontainebleau for the religious services.

"It is pleasant to note," writes M. Guex, "that, on the request of the president of the Presbyterial Council at Marseilles, M. Vautrin has consented to give a part of his time for some months to come to the Reformed Evangelical Church, his special task being the direction of the hall in the Boulevard Banon, a dependency of the church. This is another happy illustration of the time-honored tradition that the *Mission Populaire* works for the churches and, as far as possible, with them."

Since last November, M. and Mme Le Griel-Grassmuck have been working in the *Solidarité* of Roubaix, assisting for the time being Pastor Ferret and Mlle Beley. The activities at Roubaix have multiplied and increased quite beyond the strength of the present limited staff. Two small halls for the use of young women and girls have recently been added to the *Solidarité* whose service to the community has been steadily increasing since M. Ferret's arrival.

It will be recalled that Mme Le Griel, as Mlle Grassmuck, served her apprenticeship as nurse in the *Fraternité* at Nantes.

A few years ago one of the war orphans had to have her arm amputated. The poor girl was greatly distressed at the prospect of being unable to earn her living. When her American "god-mother" heard of her plight, she at once arranged to have the child given lessons in painting, until now she has almost reached the point of self-support.

A sample of her work in the form of a daintily decorated Christmas card was sent by Mme Roustain to the President of the Association.

QUE DIEU PROTÈGE LA FRANCE!

With this issue of the RECORD, the Association has but one month to go to the close of its fiscal year. No one who has followed intelligently during the past twelve months the story of the depressed franc and the consequent increased cost of everything, rent, clothing, food, carfare, postage and all the rest of the long list of life's necessities, can fail to appreciate the strain under which the McAll Committee in Paris has labored and continues to labor.

Appeals for special objects too often are given the right of way in the responses of donors, with the result that the General Fund, from which salaries, rentals and all administration accounts are paid, is the sufferer.

When the books closed on April 1, 1925, it was found that several thousand dollars less had been sent to Paris than the year before. In the present embarrassment of the Committee of Direction, as it seeks to meet its obligations to its evangelists, its Bible-women, its colporteurs and the rest of its devoted workers, it would be verily a tragedy were this year's gifts again to fall behind, not to say not show a substantial advance over those of 1924-1925.

The maximum salary paid to evangelists in the Mission's employ is the equivalent of but \$750. The average salary is, of course, must less. How shall children be educated, let alone adequately clothed or fed, out of such incomes? The price of bread is higher than at any time since the siege of Paris in 1870!

The Association has recently lost a number of its most generous supporters. The places of these are difficult to fill. Bewilderment over French politics and finance is responsible for the withholding of some gifts, although, surely, the widow and the orphan are in no sense responsible for government policies!

The war was a time of testing to which American understanding and sacrifice were equal. But sympathy was at the flood and it was comparatively easy to go with the tide. The present moment is a far more serious testing time in its appeal to love's capacity.

For the Paris Committee and its associates in charge of the McAll work it is a "moment" of crisis. The calls to new

enterprises come with the urgency of distress signals, but cannot be answered with the regular budget trembling in the balance.

Are the American friends going to stand by in the faith that, as so many times during her fifteen centuries, France will again "come back"—"stand by" with sympathy and love until heartaches are healed?

THE YEAR AT PIERRE LEVÉE

MILLE SAVARY

Some happy experiences at *Salle Centrale* have made the past year one of particular interest. I refer especially to the medical service, to the starting of the *Feminine Foyer* and, more recently, to the class in Biblical studies.

Both in Paris and in the Vacation Colony at Fondettes we have been paying special attention to the health of the children of the Thursday School and of the *Ecole de Garde*. Despite sore throats and mumps the children at the Vacation Colony gained, during their six weeks' stay, up to the maximum of nine pounds and we are hoping to be able to hold this gain during the winter. Mlle Meissimilly and I having done our best with the children's throats secured the services of the distinguished Dr. Armand-Delille for examinations in the Héroid Hospital and for adenoid operations wherever needed. The long mornings passed at the hospital have not been time lost. The children operated on are developing normally and needless to say the parents, too busy with their daily tasks to take time off, have been more than grateful to us. It is our hope from now on to establish a regular monthly medical examination at Pierre Levée, thus keeping watch upon those who need to be sent to one of the neighboring hospitals, to a sanatorium, or to an air cure.

The colony at Fondettes was open from July 4th to September 26th. Thirty-four children and seven older boys and girls enjoyed the privilege of this outing. The new kitchen, made possible by the generosity of the American Juniors, opens directly into the dining room, making it much easier for the children to wait on the tables. Each child has an assigned task,

whether cleaning vegetables or washing dishes. Naturally, there are some who try to shirk, but if their work is badly done it has to be done over and there is real progress in attention and obedience. From year to year the Fondettes house becomes a happier and more comfortable nest. The games, under the direction of Daniel Dautry, are greatly enjoyed.

It is always difficult to state precisely the religious results of these summers in the country. We can say, however, that the children love the hour of worship and religious instruction in the mornings and still more the evening services in the separate dormitories.

The Feminine *Foyer* includes now sixteen members, for the most part young women from the suburbs who bring their lunches, using the kitchen to warm them up and paying for this privilege a very modest sum. After their dishes are washed, they rest for a little while in the class room adjoining the auditorium, or the younger ones go into the court to limber up their muscles. Our religious influence upon them is, of course, indirect, but they understand that it is as Protestant Christians we are rendering them this service.

The Mothers' Meetings have increased to an average attendance of seventy-six. It is a very mixed audience that comes to us on Tuesday afternoons. There are women of deep piety who do me personally much good when I visit them. During the winter two of these have been called "home," one, a little, old woman, a sweet soul, who spoke often with joy of the Father's House where she was so anticipating her welcome.

There are others who hunger for religious instruction, being entirely without it. Of course, there are some who come to us during the winter because the hall is warm and the coffee good. What matter! Among such also the Lord seeks His sheep. The "Mothers" special class in Bible study, though not yet largely followed is, nevertheless, making a good start. It is touching to hear some of these poor souls make their first attempts at praying aloud, but their conscience is growing and from their beaming faces it is evident that the light is breaking into their hearts and that a genuine work of illumination has begun.

L'Espoir (The Band of Hope). The crusade against

alcohol among the children which got so well under way last year was checked through a very trifling incident. The chemicals thrown into the Paris reservoirs in mid-summer gave the water an unpleasant taste and many parents made their children drink wine. Since then all my efforts to get pledges signed have failed. The result is that the enrollment has fallen off.

I find my visits to the homes the most useful means of contact both among the families of the children of our schools and among the *habitués* of our *salle*. We seek always to get the co-operation of the parents on behalf of the moral and spiritual uplift of their children. This is the most delightful part of my own ministry and most quickly establishes sympathetic relations between the people and the Mission.

MADAME VACHON

Our *Ecole de Garde* opened its doors in October with an enrollment of seventy-six, which grew to ninety-two in December. The average attendance was sixty, this number being in part due to the study period for the privilege of which help, while the majority pay a slight fee, the children of very poor families pay nothing. The children come between 4 and 4.30. Then follows an hour at their books and a half-hour's play. They are always interested in showing us their monthly school reports and are very proud when they can point to high marks. Those who have failed in their grades do their best to hide the fact. Some of the parents are much interested in their children's work and often come to us to inquire whether they are giving us satisfaction. On Saturdays some of our former pupils who left us when they began their apprenticeships come back for an afternoon's play with their younger comrades.

GASTON DELAFONTAINE

The Y. P. S. C. E. continues to grow. The committee, chosen from the members, takes its task very much to heart.

We find our sports and games a great aid, especially in recruiting new members. Our basket ball sextette, for the second consecutive year, won the championship of Paris and will now represent Paris in the national contest.

While we give a large place to athletics, we do not neglect the spiritual side, which is the very basis of our organization. Our studies include history, travel, poetry, but, above all, the Bible and other specifically religious books. We have our drawbacks, but God has greatly blessed our society. It is our wish to make this a home of cheer and comfort, a fireside where each one feels at home and around which all meet as one large family.



THREE GENERATIONS OF CONVERTS IN ONE FAMILY

ON BOARD THE "BON MESSENGER"

A Résumé

The activity of the Mission boat of late has been particularly fruitful and its results more than usually satisfying. This is due in part at least to a modification of method. Formerly the boat's visits were of short duration. Naturally, in this way many villages and towns could be reached, but the question always arose as to what became of the hearers once the boat and its evangelists had gone on. For some time past Captain Chollet has been trying the experiment of longer stops. The result has been an opportunity for a much deeper work.

Those who remain after the first crowds, drawn out of curiosity, have gone, are always more attentive and positive conversions result. Finally, the converts are gathered into a little group, plans for meetings are arranged and, when the boat goes on its way, something permanent has been left behind.

The stations selected are not chosen at random; inquiries and examinations are made beforehand. Sometimes the boat returns to a former stopping place, as, for example, to Creil (Oise) for the third time in response to a special appeal from the people of that town.

The clientele is naturally a varied one. One would hardly expect to see in the audience the better educated classes, for the only inducement is the simple preaching of the Gospel. In this "only" is found, of course, the reason for the boat's success, whose mission it is to "preach Jesus," and the crowd hungers and thirsts for that consolation and strength which can only be found in Christ.

Yet, the record recites the conversion of a professor of philosophy who came regularly to the meetings and who has written since to M. Chollet, "The phrase which so astonished me, 'I am certain to be saved,' I can now repeat for myself. I live in communion with the Saviour and His Word is my daily bread. I am still conscious of my weakness, but the time of hesitation is past and I am going forward."

Further examples of the boat's influence are easy to cite: "At B. a family of four generations, great-grandmother, grandmother, mother and daughter, came to us. At

the meetings in their dining room, where we gathered every Saturday afternoon, there was an average attendance of twelve to fifteen people."

At C. there were two meetings a week and prayer meetings besides.

Sometimes isolated persons are found, like the case of a woman recently discovered, who for a long time had been entirely separated from any religious contact. "As she and her husband followed our meetings, the religious sentiment returned and we were able to direct them to a church which they now with great satisfaction attend regularly."

A young man, a valet at Sedan, had married a factory girl, a Catholic. She, being very much opposed to her husband's religion, wanted to bring up their children as Catholics. But her husband's character so impressed her, especially his religious zeal manifest in his attendance at the boat meetings, that her objections were entirely overcome and she became one of the boat's converts. The letters which she writes never fail to testify to her new faith.

Then, there is the case of the old woman storekeeper who comes from a distance, from a very lonely part of the country, but who follows the meetings with most evident joy.

Again, there is the interesting story of an old man, well educated but entirely unbelieving. He began first to think seriously of the Gospel and then turned toward it. In this case it was the love, the kindness and the massage of his invalid arm by M. Chollet which won him. Another of the boat's victories was the reconciliation between a young man and his wife who were planning to be divorced.

"Such are a few of the encouraging incidents of the boat's progress. To those who carry on its work it is a source of much joy thus to follow up the results of that work. One appreciates more vividly the power of the Gospel, the spell which it exercises. Success is not due to controversy, but to holding up the pure, holy, sublime figure of Jesus and in portraying Him upon the cross. To be loved, to be saved, to receive new strength, these are the needs of the multitudes, needs which Jesus alone can satisfy. As He was in the little boat on the Lake of Tiberias, so we feel His presence on our Mission boats. So it is that we learn to become fishers of men."

IN MEMORIAM

FRANCES M. GREEN WAYLAND

At daybreak, on February third, in her eighty-sixth year, Mrs. Heman Lincoln Wayland entered into life eternal.

For thirty-five years Mrs. Wayland was a member of the national McAll Board and for thirty years the Corresponding Secretary of the American McAll Association. Boundless in her enthusiasm and love and indefatigable in her zeal for the work to which she had given such a large fraction of her life, even when obliged by failing strength to lay aside her more active connection with the organization, her interest, her prayers and her generous gifts continued to the day she fell asleep.

Her annual reports constitute a detailed history of the progress of the *Mission Populaire* during the entire period which they cover. These reports, always meticulously exact and overflowing with appreciation, took on even more of these qualities after her visit to the Mission in 1912—the fortieth anniversary of its founding. Besides attending the anniversary gatherings, Mrs. Wayland paid an extended visit to the stations of the Mission, not omitting one, even the smallest of these and including both boats, the portable halls and a tour of the market-places of Brittany with the automobile evangelist, M. Sinton.

Mrs. Wayland was one of those who realize the necessity for perpetuating into the perhaps remote future the McAll enterprise and, accordingly, several years ago endowed her annual contribution that her works might follow her.

With the outbreak of the war, the draft on her sympathies increased many times the size of her annual draft on her income. Her last signature, written but four days before the end, was affixed to a cheque in four figures for the use of the hard-pressed Paris Committee.

A member of the “old guard” with the late Mrs. Parkhurst and Mrs. Louise Seymour Houghton, her heart, like theirs, filled with the ardor of the Mission’s first devotees, she will be sorely missed.

Her funeral was held at high noon, on Friday, February 5th, in the First Baptist Church, in Philadelphia, her church

home, and was conducted by the pastor of that church, the minister of the Wayland Memorial Church which she had built in memory of her husband, and the Field Secretary of the American McAll Association.

As her body was carried down the aisle to be taken to Providence for a farewell service in her native city, she still wore about her neck the Huguenot Cross which had hung above her heart daily since her last visit to France.

When Mrs. Parkhurst died, it was Mrs. Wayland who wrote the epitome of her life for the RECORD. The last paragraph read, "Brave and honest pleader for France; true, tender, sincere friend; the world is better for your work and we all give grateful thanks"!

MADAME GREIG

Since the death of her husband not quite four years ago Mme Greig has been awaiting, herself, the summons "home." Suddenly, on December 14th, this summons came and, without suffering, she entered into the peace of the Master whose "good and faithful servant" she had been.

It was on the invitation of Dr. McAll, formerly pastor of her church, that, while still a young woman, she left England for France, to undertake in the *Mission Populaire*, first in the Faubourg St. Antoine and later in the church at Bercy, founded by her husband, a service on behalf of our French people to which she gave all the riches of a heart filled with faith and love.

As the wife of the man who worked for more than forty years in the Mission and who for fifteen years was its director-in-chief, Mme Greig was her husband's invaluable helper, unlike him in many ways, but complementing him splendidly. She gave herself utterly to everything she did, feeling that in the Master's service one could never take too much pains. Likewise she gave herself without stint to all of those to whom she was able to extend her ministry of loving kindness. So deep was her capacity for sympathy that she took into her very soul the joys and sorrows of others, above all the poor and the lowly, the children, the aged and the "mothers," until she gained their hearts, secured their confidence and was able to communicate to all these simple or bruised souls something of

her own candid piety and serene faith. In this way she led many to the Saviour, to peace and to eternal happiness.

She always worked modestly in her husband's shadow, never seeking to push herself into the light, doing good in quietness. And now she lives in the radiance of the Saviour, leaving behind her only benedictions and feelings of gratitude.

For all that she did on behalf of the Mission, whether by her activity in its halls or by the frequent talks, so full of rich and impressive details, which she gave in Great Britain and in America, the Mission holds her in abiding gratitude.

"Happy they who have believed!" Happy she who understood love and in her faith as in her love led others to love her Saviour.

HENRI GUEX



MRS. CHARLES E. GREIG WITH TWO OF
HER GRANDCHILDREN

**LA MISSION POPULAIRE AT THE FAUBOURG D'ISLE
ST. QUENTIN**

Mlle PREVOST-BROUILLET

It is the lunch hour. There is a knock at the door. The maid hears a step on the stair, but before she can get to the door it is opened and a man enters, haggard of face and with tears in his eyes. He has lost his job through the fault of an evil comrade. Misery reigns in his home and his wife and children are hungry. He has come to "Mademoiselle" to seek a little comfort, a ray of hope and above all strength in prayer. Mademoiselle prays above all that the "old man" may disappear entirely, because she knows her brave V....., who has been a member of her catechism class, loyal and sincere, has learned to talk with God with a genuine heart, but has not yet acquired the strength of an old Huguenot and she is afraid he will not be able to struggle against the physical depression which has overcome him as the result of one or two pints of wine. After praying with him she leads him to his home.

Alas, he does not stay there long, pretending that he has an errand to do and, nursing his chagrin, he turns to his old habits and goes out to seek revenge on his evil comrade who is unscrupulous and brutal. Finally, he returns to Mademoiselle badly beaten up and his physical and moral equilibrium gone and so excited that it is necessary to send for one of his friends to help him a second time to get home. This time he falls asleep and does not dare show his face the next morning. It is not until the second day that he comes back, sad and disheartened, convinced that God cannot forgive such a fall as his; but the Lord Jesus can obtain pardon and it is in His name that it is asked. What a resurrection as the result of this prayer! "No, no, Mademoiselle, never, never will I fall again. Oh, beg for me invincible strength; pray for me in order that I may not again be weak and now I am off to Paris while I leave my wife and children under your care. God will accompany me."

God did accompany him. He found a good job at good wages in an established house which, because of the recommendation he carried, showed so much confidence in him as to put him in a position where he would actually be at times his

employer's substitute. Every time he comes back home, it is with the joy of a victor. Wherever he goes he acts as a volunteer *colporteur* distributing the *brochures* he has received from Mademoiselle. He is full of courage and confidence, maintaining his salvation by constant faith and prayer. He himself has crucified the "old man" and proclaims the invisible strength which Jesus Christ has concealed in the cross. To his landlady in Auvergne, who asked him to loan her the



Mlle PREVOST-BROUILLET, THE "LITTLE
GENERAL" OF ST. QUENTIN

"captivating story" which he was reading, he offered this "story," which was the Bible itself and he writes to Mademoiselle for more New Testaments to distribute. On one of his returns to St. Quentin he said, "I have come back in order to thank God for my last 'fall' which has made me stronger than ever and has given me such a terrible sense of horror of my sin. He has enlarged my heart by His great goodness! Where else could I find such strength?"

Now we are in one of the quarters of temporary houses. Up five steps and we enter a modest home which can never be very beautiful because it is put together with such miserable material, poor wood, villainous bricks and tar paper, but the interior is clean, the beds are well made, there is a good table and other adequate furnishings, and yet all is wretchedness. The house is in mourning. The father, a man of good stock and naturally distinguished, beloved and respected by his wife and children, but out of work, went out to pick up some copper and iron on the battle fields. He picked up a shell which had been lying in the dirt for ten years—and was immediately killed without knowing what killed him! His funeral was held from our hall and it is there that his widow comes to seek strength and comfort. She is resigned before God and confides herself to the Saviour in all her sorrow and together we pray to the God of the fatherless, six little children still too young to work left without father and without bread! But He watches and miracles are done. The Mission does not preach a dead Saviour.

* * *

In this pretty little cottage, also of brick but with a white interior, grass and flowers growing in front, live two old people. The husband is quite helpless, all he can do is groan as he lies in his bed, a pathetic sight of physical and moral misery. For a long time smitten in their conscience they have abandoned all religious practice and are dying of despair and of an agonizing penury of spiritual things. But the Mission has been working in that quarter and a neighbor who, as the result, found salvation and spiritual resurrection at the hall told them of her happiness. The poor, old soul came with her to hear the precious message and made a rediscovery of prayer, of happiness, of peace, of joy. How she did enjoy our talks together and our meetings! The lost coin was found again and her story had to be told to all her neighbors. These also come to the hall now to find moral happiness, even the families of a municipal councillor and of a policeman.

The municipality has recognized the social benefits of the work of the Mission and gives it its approval.

Mireille, four years old, meets a friend on her way to the meeting. "Where are you going, Mireille? Where are your parents, and why are you all dressed up?" "Papa and mamma are with Mme X., but it is the hour for meeting and I have put on my best dress and hat and am going there." To the great astonishment of Mademoiselle, Mireille comes in all alone and sets herself down in the first row, keeping a place for her father and mother, who are late. She does not know how to read, but she opens the hymn book "so that papa can sing." Her parents, having been won to the Gospel, want to become members of my catechism class this winter in preparation for communion with the Lord Jesus who has saved them.

* * *

We could multiply examples, all of which would show the power of the Gospel in the work of the *Faubourg d'Isle*—the examples of those who, brave and strong, are running to "obtain the prize," the divine prize of victory by that faith which can remove mountains.

Oh, Lord Jesus, create holy enthusiasm for Thy work! Open the gates of Thy grace, Thee we will seek first of all! We long for victory and Thou wilt give us all that is necessary from above. He who believes in Thee shall never be confounded. To Thee be the glory!

SIGNIFICANT TEMPERANCE WORK AT GRENELLE

LOUIS BERTRAND

Our temperance meetings during the past year have been of particular interest. The number of total abstinence pledges signed has greatly encouraged us. Among those who have "taken the pledge" are many young men and young women.

In Paris, where there is so much drinking, the struggle against this terrible scourge has to be conducted courageously. I received recently this tearful letter from a woman: "For a long time my husband has been drinking much more than was good for him. Can you not come to my help? Today he promises me that he will never begin again, but, alas, how many such promises he has made! He says that he has almost reached the idea of signing a pledge. If you could induce him to do this, I should not know how to thank you for bringing

peace again into my home." I went to see this man who with God's aid did "sign" and he has kept his word. A little later on he said to me with enthusiasm and a beaming face, "Ah, I am so happy at having joined the Blue Cross; everything goes well now."

A few weeks later, at one of our large temperance meetings, I had the joy of decorating this man with the symbol of the Blue Cross which we give to all the active members of the society.

Encouraged by their father's example, his two sons, of eighteen and nineteen years, also took the pledge of total abstinence and they, too, have received the insignia of the group.

A poor woman, still young, known in the quarter as a heavy drinker, was brought by a Christian friend to one of our temperance meetings. What she heard there deeply touched her and even before leaving the place she asked the privilege of taking the pledge. She also remains faithful. The friend who brought her to the meeting went to see her last week and as she asked the janitor of the building for the woman's number, he replied, "You wish to see Mme X.? You know she never drinks any more!" Our friend found her very quiet and dignified and with a face entirely changed. "I am so happy," she said, "at the step I have taken. Many times since, the men and women with whom I used to drink have tried to tempt me, but I am determined to hold to my promise." The daughter and her husband have also become total abstainers so that now not a drop of alcohol crosses the threshold of this home. Shortly after this new family life began, the daughter said one evening, "Mamma, this is the first night that you have been quiet and we could talk with you," and the husband added, "And now when evening comes dinner is ready."

Recently we had at Grenelle a temperance campaign which lasted three days and was conducted by pastor Daullte, deputy from Lausanne. The audiences were large and at the conclusion of the meetings twenty-two total abstinence pledges were signed.

In July I was asked to assist in the dedication of a house which a former drunkard had built for himself and family in the outskirts of Paris. With money he had saved since he

stopped drinking seven or eight years before, he had been able to buy a lot and with a loan advanced by some friends for the purchase of the necessary materials he had built a pretty little home. I was asked to hold a little service of dedication in this new establishment. It was touching to see this happy couple with their four children about them. At the end of the service the mother offered a prayer in which she thanked God for the happiness which had come to them all.

MADAME ROUSTAIN ANSWERS A QUESTION

The question is often asked: "Why continue, today, the care of War Orphans?"

Any adopter planning to give up his or her god-child will find the following paragraph from Mme Roustain, the director of the McAll War Orphan work, illuminating:

"In France, children are obliged to go to school until thirteen and if an employer took into his service a child under that age he would be prosecuted. When the boys leave school, they are generally apprenticed to carpenters, mechanics, printers or tradesmen; girls go in for dressmaking or office work of some sort—but, whatever the trade or business, the children must remain a year or more without earning anything. After that time they are paid two or three francs a day, which means not a dollar a week. It is only at the end of three years that they earn sufficient to meet their own needs, let alone the thought of helping their poor, tired mothers bring up the younger brothers and sisters. During their years of apprenticeship, these young people require more food and outgrow their clothes faster than at any other time of life, and, therefore, were never such a cost to their mothers."

Among many instances in proof of her words, Mme Roustain cites the two stories which follow:

"Roland S. is a boy of fourteen. He left school at thirteen and was accepted as an apprentice by a carpenter, thus in ten months earning two fr. eighty c. a day, or about the twelfth part of a dollar, according to the present rate of exchange. During the ten months his shoes cost fifty

francs and his working clothes eighty francs. He has weak eyes and is obliged to wear glasses, which cost forty francs and which have had to be changed three times in a year, because the weakness of his sight is increasing, although he is otherwise a husky boy. Roland has a brother of eight and a paralyzed mother."

"Josette K. is a little over fourteen. Her father is still living, but what a poor wreck the war made of him! On the battle-field for three years, a prisoner for one year, he is now out of his mind much of the time. There are four children and all last winter Josette was the only one to earn a cent. Both parents were ill and the other children too young to work. Poor little Josette loved her school so much that she shed many tears when she had to give up her books, but what could be done—there were so many mouths to feed and so many doctor's bills to pay! The child sits before a sewing machine stitching quilts or awnings from morning until night."



A WAR ORPHAN AND HER GRANDMOTHER
WHERE AN AMERICAN DOLL FOUND A HAPPY HOME

**ECHOES FROM THE CHRISTMAS FÊTES IN PARIS AND
IN THE PROVINCES**

As usual, Christmas trees were lighted in the halls of the *Mission Populaire*, special programmes rendered and gifts, purchased with the money made by the sale of the Christmas cards, as well as dressed dolls and toys of various sorts sent in the relief boxes, were distributed to the happy, expectant groups of children and adults alike.

The following paragraphs from the Christmas reports will give glimpses into these joyous celebrations:

At the Central Building, in Paris, Mlle Savary writes that for some weeks beforehand preparations were made for the advent of "Father Christmas." "On Christmas Day the occasion was celebrated with much cheer and a brilliantly lighted tree, more than five hundred persons being present. The songs and recitations given by the children will leave in their hearts, as in those of their parents, some of whom had come to *Salle Centrale* for the first time, lasting memories. And now it is the moment for distributing the presents! What can be in that package so beautifully wrapped? Is it the hoped-for doll, or the knife with four blades, or a story-book? Somehow or other the teachers guessed right in almost every case! Roger jumps for joy as he sees his train, but he is still more pleased when he notices that the beautiful sweater he gets has been knitted by hand! Who would imagine a little urchin of eight years observing this detail! * * * 'Oh!' cried Marie of nine years, 'Never have I seen such beautiful things!' (Marie is the granddaughter of one of the ministers of Nicholas II. Her father was killed when she was three weeks old.)"

A poor mother at *La Villette* brought to Mlle Gardiol a half-pound of coffee, saying: "This is by way of thanking you for the beautiful black aprons you gave my two children. Their father is so happy, he insisted that I bring you this." "Naturally," adds Mlle Gardiol, "I refused it, but what filled me with hope was to have the mother say, 'I believe that my husband is going to sign the total abstinence pledge.' For some months, in fact, he has been coming to our evening meetings and evidently God's spirit is working in his heart. * * * Three children, two little girls and a boy, who have been com-

ing to us since October, had never seen a Christmas tree. Though living under the same roof and born of the same mother each bears a different family name, as does the fourth, a baby of seven months. Such is life in this quarter! These children, not knowing how to read, learned by heart the songs and verses selected for the Christmas fête. Fancy their joy in receiving a shirt, or an apron, or a dress, miserably clothed as they had been! Fancy, too, the expression of their faces as they told us of their surprise in opening their packages, as though we did not know what these contained."

The young people and the "mothers" are also remembered in these distributions. "Three days after the fête," continues Mlle Gardiol, "I found Mme B..... decked out in her new, warm petticoat. 'Mademoiselle, I do want to thank you,



THE CHRISTMAS FÊTE IN THE NANTES FRATERNITÉ GIVEN BY THE BOY SCOUTS TO SOME OF THE POOR CHILDREN OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD

for you guessed well my need. Just look at this old one I have thrown away!' * * * Another woman said to me, 'Mme E. is so happy at having received some coffee. It is one long time since she was able to buy any, it is so dear.' Often it is only in this indirect way that I learn of the hardships some of my people suffer. Mme E. contributes twenty-five centimes a week for missions—the widow's mite!"

At *Bienvenue* there were not seats enough for the parents and children, who could hardly wait for the doors to open. Naturally the shining Christmas tree was the central point of interest of the hundreds of eyes it illuminated. "*Mon beau sapin, roi de forêt!*" (Beautiful pine, king of the forest!) was the exclamation. As at the other halls there were songs and recitations, including the story of the first Christmas night. So impressed was one little girl with the vividness of this that she cried out, "Oh Mademoiselle, will the angels come soon?"

The new director at Rouen, M. Maurice Lafon, describes with much enthusiasm his first Christmas in the *Fraternité* there:

"Three Christmas trees and a watch night meeting brought both light and life to our *habitués*. On Christmas Day the hall was filled with children and older people. As the tree was lighted, one saw many faces lined by suffering radiate joy. The programme included songs by the children and by the young people of both sexes; a recitation and the story of the Nativity; a talk to the older ones and a prayer until one could feel the Christmas joy enter the souls of those present. '*Père Noël*' (Father Christmas) was impersonated by one of the members of the *Fraternité*, the magician of the Boy Scout troop, a man who receives many jibes and jeers in his factory because he is such a fervent devotee of the *Fraternité* and more than that a propagandist of its ideas.

"On Sunday, December 27th, there was another gathering. A crowd of little children not hitherto attached to the *Fraternité* came in and filled all the front seats of the hall. Behind these were our 'veterans.' The members of the Scout Troop and of our Unions competed with each other in their efforts to interest and amuse the newcomers and their grandmothers.

Noteworthy was the dramatic song of our 'Dean,' a woman of eighty-seven. She could not climb all the steps to the platform, but from the second step she let out her voice until it reached to the farther end of the hall and to the bottom of all hearts.

"At five o'clock the circle of our oldest friends met in their hall, where a pretty little tree as well as some refreshments and the tender attention of our girls awaited them. This gathering was closed with prayer and the love of the members of the Y. P. S. C. E. gave Christmas joy to many hearts so often isolated in their cold and dingy homes.

"At the same hour, our Boy and Girl Scouts were serving chocolate to 130 poor children of the quarter. We had not expected over seventy or eighty, but the scouts quickly brought in more tables and filled the extra cups. The tree was lighted there also. A story to make them laugh was told to these children who know scarcely anything in life but hardship. Truly, I have never witnessed a more thrilling sight—speaking from the evangelical point of view—than that of these 130 children, many of whom had scarcely left their mothers' knees, seated about the tables, sipping their chocolate, awaiting with anxiety the promised toy, their eyes feverish with wonder as they gazed at the brilliant tree!

"Our Girls' Union organized the Christmas fête for the aged; the Boy and Girl Scouts that for the poor children—and together they met all the costs!

"The watch night celebration included a long programme prepared and rendered by our various troops and groups. After midnight a short service was held and, as the gathering broke up, New Year's wishes were exchanged. It was two o'clock before the committee in charge left for home.

"All of these fêtes have impressed more deeply than ever upon me the conviction that it is in just such fellowship as we had had, both with the children, the sufferers and the aged, that the Spirit of the living Christ manifests itself in greatest power and renews the enthusiasm of His followers to continue His work."

CONSERVING THE HERITAGE

"Is Protestantism dying in Europe?" asks the Rev. George Stewart, Ph.D., F. R. G. S. and Associate Pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, of New York City. The question so startling and disturbing is the title of a survey of the post-war European situation which Dr. Stewart, after spending much time as a student of religious conditions abroad, gives to an article in *Current History*, written by way of introduction to the appearance of his forthcoming volume, "The Church of Christ in Europe."

No one interested in the development of European Christianity can fail to feel his interest greatly intensified as he reads Dr. Stewart's statements:

"In fourteen countries, because of an accumulation of calamities, the Protestant Church is fighting for its life. In a day desperately in need of spiritual leadership and moral power, the serious impairment of either Protestantism or Catholicism must be recognized as a major disaster by all who love European culture."

"The ideas of Protestantism, so vital to the intellectual and spiritual life of post-war Europe, are seriously jeopardized. * * * Because bread and safety are immediate needs, because the Church is less vocal in its hour of tribulation than many other interests, the seriousness of this condition has largely escaped the notice of the Western world." * * *

"In countries where the currency is fairly stable salaries for the clergy are lowered to the level of mere subsistence. For instance, in France, which is better off than most States, a professor in a college receives 11,000 francs with an allowance for lodgings, an ordinary schoolmaster 5,720 with lodgings, a stenographer 5,220, a postmaster 4,720 and lodgings, a postman 4,520, a railway conductor 4,520, and a pastor, if he be a bachelor, 4,000 francs! If he has children this stipend is gradually increased to 6,800 francs after twelve years. Teachers and ministers are remaining at their posts in a starving condition, numbers of them receiving less than \$5 a month in American money. * * * The problem of pensions for the widows and children of pastors is well-nigh hopeless." * * *

"If the Reformation is to be saved it must be by the foresight and statesmanship of Protestant leaders who can persuade separate and independent units to do freely that which is accomplished through the iron discipline and centralized authority of the Roman Church. Bigotry now, on the part of either Protestants or Catholics, in the midst of appalling spiritual need, is falseness to Christianity. There is ample room for the best efforts of both. The ideas centered in Protestantism are precious not only to those who refuse the way of the Roman Church. They are of service to those who espouse freedom of thought in any field, and not least they are of immense corrective value to the Roman Catholic Church itself."

Truly the foregoing citations must give one pause. They are not the utterances of an alarmist, but the challenge they

contain should sound the death-knell of indifference or apathy and awaken in the hearts of those who would conserve the Christian heritage impulses that cannot be denied expression.

There has been no time since the birth of the *Mission Populaire* when its co-operation with the religious forces of France was so imperative as in this hour. Let everyone who loves the memory of the Huguenot and who prizes the inheritance he left behind him day by day repeat his prayer: "*Que Dieu protège La France!*"

COMITÉ DE SECOURS

Mrs. James C. Colgate, National Director
270 Park Avenue, New York City

ELIZABETH DEPOT

Mrs. David M. Miller, Secretary

Contributions of Clothing, Food, etc., Should Be Sent to
907 North Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

Correspondence Should Be Addressed to
1037 East Jersey Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

The *Comité de Secours* has the pleasure of reporting the shipping of four cases in December and the receiving at Paris, in November, of the six cases forwarded in October. One of those sent in December was the "Chollet Special," the contents of which were, for the most part, given by the Elizabeth and New Haven Auxiliaries. Mr. Chollet, in addition to the work on the boat, covers considerable territory in his car, and it was with the thought of increasing his influence on his trips about the country that this special box was sent.

Besides the new and partly worn clothing, the case contained 100 cakes of soap, 48 cans of milk, 12 cans of soup, 4 boxes of "Sun Maid" raisins, 15 pounds of cocoa, 20 pounds of sugar, 4 pounds of tea, bandages, surgeon's tape, common and safety pins, cambric, darning needles, darning cotton and thread, scissors and 24 towels.

The workers in Paris always have a cup of tea at the close of the Friday afternoon prayer meeting, and a Christmas gift.

of five dollars from a member of the New Haven Auxiliary was used to buy tea for this social half-hour. Tea is a very expensive article at present in France, and those of us who have had the privilege of being guests at these gatherings will understand how much this gift will be appreciated and enjoyed.

The Plainfield Auxiliary had a very successful "Sugar Drive" which resulted in 500 pounds of sugar being sent to the Relief Depot.

Two large boxes filled with copies of the New Testament in French and English have been received from the New York Bible Society. For such a splendid contribution to the Mission the *Comité* is most grateful and it can assure Dr. Carter that the workers in France will be delighted to have to distribute so many copies of the Word that "giveth light."

JULIA C. MILLER

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT

Miss Elizabeth Congdon, Chairman of the Extension Committee, has been making a round of visits among the existing auxiliaries, as well as addressing groups of young women which give promise of possible new auxiliaries. She has spoken in Flushing, in the home of the President, Miss Barbara Beard; to the Rainbow Club, at Wayne; to the Philadelphia Juniors conducting an "Every-Member-Get-a-Member" campaign which greatly swelled the number present; to the junior and senior departments of the Central Baptist Church of Elizabeth; to a group in East Orange who organized themselves into "The Junior McAll Auxiliary of the Oranges;" to the Business and Industrial Branch of the Rochester Y. W. C. A. who have agreed to sew for the Mission, as well as in Ithaca, at the home of Mrs. Henry S. Williams, in Greenwich, New York, Plainfield, Easton, Montclair, Hartford, Meriden, Pittsburgh and Sewickley.

In Greenwich the Bluebird Girls' Reserves of the Y. W. C. A. organized themselves at once into an auxiliary and decided to adopt a French orphan.

Every Saturday during the summer and fall, under the shadow of the oldest Congregational Church in Vermont, at Old Bennington, the Opportunity Club meets and makes bean-bags, scrapbooks, sweaters, dolls, etc., for the orphans at Châtillon.

Last fall a special gift of \$25 was sent to Mme Roustain who, the very morning the money came, invested it in blankets for her needy ones.

Like Mrs. Ravi-Booth's Club at Old Bennington is the Rainbow Club, of Mrs. Henry LeBoutillier's organizing, at Wayne. These children meet every fortnight and also make things for the orphans at Châtillon.

For two successive Christmases \$25 has been sent to Mme Roustain, bringing happiness in the way of something to eat, a toy, a Bible, a dress, or something else, into nearly fifty different homes. Mrs. LeBoutillier is working hard to increase the sum to be sent next Christmas.

* * *

The Women's Benevolent Society of the rue de Berri Church has made during the year over seven thousand garments, the greater part of which were presented to the *Vestiaire* at the Mission's headquarters, in Pierre Levée. The American McAll Association would certainly second heartily the vote of thanks of the Paris Committee of the *Mission Populaire*.

HOME DEPARTMENT

New York The annual Founder's Day Luncheon was held on Friday, January 15th, in the Town Hall, Mrs. Colgate presiding. A word of greeting was given by Mrs. Kelley, President of the National Association, and Mrs. David M. Miller, Secretary of the *Comité de Secours*, told the story of her visits last summer to the devastated regions and the vacation colonies. Miss Jessie Patterson, Chairman of the new Paris Auxiliary, spoke briefly of the organization and hopes of this liaison committee; Mrs. Henry P. Loomis made another of her touching appeals on behalf of the needy women

and children of France, with so many hundreds of whom she is in constant correspondence, and Dr. Karl Reiland, emphasizing as the two outstanding needs of today the sense of vocation in politics and the sense of reality in religion, touched the springs of spiritual feeling and resolution in the hearts of all.

Flushing On January 9th, at the Women's League Club, a delightful reception was given by Miss Parsons. Over two hundred were present. An address was made by the Field Secretary and a charming song recital was followed by an equally charming tea.

Philadelphia With deep regret, the RECORD notes the passing of the oldest member—in point of service—of the National McAll Board, Mrs. Adam H. Fetterolf, wife of the late President of Girard College. Mrs. Fetterolf was elected to the Board in 1887, or only four years after the incorporation of the American McAll Association.

Never aggressive, but always wise, her counsel will be sadly missed. With characteristic fortitude, she bore, without complaint, months of pain until, the day after Christmas, her release came.

The President and officers of the American McAll Association extend to the members of her family their heartfelt sympathy.

Boston Another lover of the Mission and for many years its devoted supporter, Mrs. C. C. Burr, of Newton, has followed the growing custom, which we could wish might become universal, of endowing her annual contribution in a legacy (\$1000) the income of which will fill the gap otherwise created by her death.

Montclair Montclair has recently celebrated its Twentieth Anniversary. A special meeting was held in the Guild Room of the Central Presbyterian Parish House. The speaker was Miss Elizabeth Congdon, who took as her theme: "My Weeks Among the Stations of the Mission." A birthday tea hour followed.

With each invitation, decorated with the French colors, was sent out an envelope to be returned with a birthday offering enclosed. The appeal was put into the following verse:

1906-1926

As many years as we are old—
 Can you not celebrate in gold?
 But if that may not be,
 A lesser gift, set free
 On wings of love and prayer,
 Will carry succor there.

It would have gladdened the hearts of Mrs. Speers and Mrs. Dunlop, for so many years the President and Treasurer, respectively, of the Auxiliary, to have witnessed the enthusiasm which they had kindled and kept burning and which continues to burn today in testimony to them.

The congratulations of the Association are extended to Miss Ferris, her officers and members, with a Godspeed as the Auxiliary enters a new era.

**Mrs. Peabody's
 New Pamphlet** Once again attention is called to the McAll Christmas stories in the beautiful brochure, "Our Debt to France," edited by Mrs. Henry W. Peabody. As stated in the January RECORD, "Officers and managers who are looking for good stories to tell in Sunday Schools will find far more than fifteen cents' worth in this charming, illustrated, little pamphlet which might well be bought in bulk and distributed among persons it is desired to interest in the Mission."

**New Leaflet on
 Children's Work** "What YOU Might Do for French Girls and Boys" is the title of an attractive, illustrated leaflet just issued by the American McAll Association. This is for free distribution and is commended to the auxiliaries for use in Sunday Schools, Young People's Societies and wherever else its appeal might add to the American friends of the children of France. Copies may be secured in quantity at the bureau of the Association, 1710 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Washington

The Field Secretary spent a week-end in Washington, speaking in the Church of the Covenant, the First Presbyterian Church and at a reception given in her home by the President of the Washington Auxiliary, Mrs. Theodore Vernon Boynton. He was invited also to address the united Christian Endeavor Societies of the city, a Junior Auxiliary being the result.

**Auxiliary
Activity**

If the demands on the officers and members of the National Board for speeches is a criterion, the auxiliaries are alive to the necessity of maintaining and increasing interest in "McAll." A detailed account of the visits of the President, First Vice-President, Secretary of the *Comité de Secours*, Extension Secretary of the Junior Work, the Field Secretary and others would fill every page of the RECORD with HOME DEPARTMENT news.

High spots only can be noted. Mrs. Kelley, as ever, has been winning new laurels for herself and the Mission in her many talks, especially in Sunday Schools in the interest of children's work. Mrs. Colgate has spoken in the First Presbyterian Church of Rochester and at a luncheon in the Century Club of the same city; in Toronto, at a large reception in the home of Lady Slavel, and at a club dinner; in Buffalo, before five hundred guests, at a luncheon, at the new Consistory Club and to a large and enthusiastic meeting of Juniors. (Mrs. Rich, a former President of the Buffalo Auxiliary, organized a Debutante Club on the spot!) Mrs. Colgate has spoken also in the First and West End Presbyterian Churches of New York; twice in Orange and in Boston, at a reception tendered by Mrs. Craig to Miss Patterson, Chairman of the new Liaison Committee in Paris. Mrs. Miller has been welcomed and applauded in Hartford, New Britain, New Haven, New York, Orange and Elizabeth. Miss Congdon's story is epitomized in the Junior Department. In Brooklyn, Mrs. Ide gave a delightful reception for the Field Secretary. He has spoken also in the Central Congregational Church (Dr. Cadman's), as well as at receptions in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Chester and Washington.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN McALL ASSOCIATION FROM
AUXILIARIES AND CHURCHES

December 8, 1925—February 8, 1926—\$21,032.23

MASSACHUSETTS, \$1,644.25		PENNSYLVANIA—Continued	
Boston Auxiliary	\$361 25	West Philadelphia	\$10 00
Legacy, Miss Abbie Y. Burr	1,000 00	Pittsburgh Auxiliary	158 00
Lexington	86 50	Sewickley Auxiliary	97 98
Pittsfield Auxiliary	160 50	West Chester Auxiliary	120 00
Worcester Auxiliary	36 00		
CONNECTICUT, \$1,973.21		MARYLAND, \$467.05	
Hartford Auxiliary	\$661 00	Baltimore Auxiliary	\$417 05
Hartford Junior Auxiliary ..	150 00	Baltimore, A Friend	50 00
Meriden Auxiliary	31 00		
New Britain Auxiliary	561 00	ILLINOIS, \$210.00	
New Haven Auxiliary	515 00	Chicago	\$110 00
Norwich Auxiliary	52 71	Lake Forest	100 00
Willimantic	2 50		
NEW YORK, \$6,378.50		WISCONSIN, \$36.50	
Brooklyn Auxiliary	\$15 00	Milwaukee Auxiliary	\$36 50
Brooklyn Junior Auxiliary...	18 00		
Buffalo Auxiliary	1,189 50	MINNESOTA, \$173.38	
Ithaca Circle	193 00	Minneapolis Auxiliary	\$72 00
New York Auxiliary	4,417 00	St. Paul Auxiliary	101 38
Rochester Auxiliary	79 00		
Syracuse Friends	36 00	VIRGINIA, \$1.50	
Troy Auxiliary	421 00	Staunton	\$1 50
Utica Friends	10 00		
NEW JERSEY, \$1,861.00		MISSOURI, \$50.00	
Belvidere Auxiliary	\$118 00	St. Louis	\$50 00
Elizabeth Auxiliary ..	100 00		
Englewood	200 00	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, \$383.21	
Montclair Auxiliary	262 00	Washington Auxiliary	\$383 21
Newark Auxiliary	100 00		
New Brunswick Auxiliary ..	9 50	DELAWARE, \$36.00	
Orange Auxiliary	727 50	Wilmington Auxiliary	\$36 00
Plainfield Auxiliary	282 00		
Princeton Circle	62 00	CALIFORNIA, \$2.00	
PENNSYLVANIA, \$7,226.48		Pasadena	\$2 00
Drexel Hill	\$40 00	Adelaide M. Smuller Circle of	
Easton Auxiliary	331 00	Memory	\$25 00
Moylan	2 00	Per Sale Christmas Cards ..	525 80
Philadelphia Auxiliary	6,467 50	Per Sale "Our Debt to France"	38 35

FORM OF BEQUEST FOR REAL ESTATE

I do give and devise to the American McAll Association the following described property.

FORM OF BEQUEST FOR PERSONAL ESTATE

I do give, devise and bequeath to the American McAll Association the sum of _____ dollars.

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Corresponding Secretary for the United States

REV. HENRI MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ

46 Boulevard des Invalides

PARIS STATIONS AND DIRECTORS

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142 Rue du Faubourg St. Antoine (Rev. A. Drancourt)	8 Rue Danton, Kremlin-Bicêtre (M. J. Cooreman)
19 Rue de l'Avre, Grenelle (Rev. Louis Bertrand)	105 Rue Véron, Alfortville
135 Boulevard Sébastopol (Salle Baltimore)	

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Fives-Lille, 165 and 331 Rue Pierre Legrand.....	REV. HENRI NICK
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Lourches	REV. FARELLY
Marseilles, 40 Quai du Port; 35 Boulevard Vauban; 10 Rue Bernard.....	REVS. BIAU and VAUTRIN
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Saint Brieuç, Le Légué.....	REV. J. SCARABIN
Saint Etienne, Rue de la République.....	M. HUGUET
Saint Quentin, 10 Rue Cambrai.....	M. H. LADOR
" 45 Rue Cronstadt.....	Mlle PREVOST-BROUILLET

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Bicêtre, St. Nazaire and St. Brieuç

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